

(Concluded on page 8.)

PARLIAMENT IS OPENED WITH DUE CEREMONY

Ottawa, Ont.—The opening of Parliament lacked nothing in color and brilliancy. From the purely picturesque point of view it was exceedingly colorful. A large attendance of ladies, some of whom waited for several hours to gain admittance to the senate and galleries, clad in evening gowns of variegated hues, were there. Military and naval officers, members of the supreme court, in scarlet and ermine, representatives of the church and of the diplomatic corps, contributed to the picture.

The opening presented some new and interesting angles. At the left of the throne, upon which his excellency sat to read the speech, Lady Beesborough, a graceful figure, occupied the chair once owned by the Princess Louise, Bt. Genl. in all the glory of a gold-laced uniform, Sir Hon. Arthur Meighen, chosen Thursday morning, Feb. 4, government leader in the senate, and Mr. Meighen has participated in the opening ceremony before this, but then he stood at the right of the throne, where Premier R. B. Bennett was stationed Thursday.

The speech from the throne, read in French and English by his excellency, sounded a note of optimism. While making reference to the general depression, it declared Canada's position to be "fully satisfactory." It confirmed the date of the economic conference as July 18. It announced that negotiations are under way with the United States for construction of the St. Lawrence waterways, and it forecast the presentation of a report at this session by the commission on transportation.

From the glitter and gold of the senate, the members of the House of Commons retreated to the speaker's chamber. Here another unique event occurred. A Labor member, sponsored by two other members of the same group, was presented to Mr. Speaker, Humphrey Mitchell, who won the by-election in East Hamilton, was escorted by Mr. Speaker Black by J. S. Woodworth, of North Centre, Winnipeg, and A. A. Heaps, of North Winnipeg. The Labor membership in the Commons now numbers 15.

The other new member to be presented, Charles Bourgeois, Conservative, of French River, was escorted by Premier R. B. Bennett and Hon. Alfred Durnaleau, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

International Plot Suspected

Belief Expressed That Japan Is In Alliance With France and Russia

New York—J. M. Kenworthy, former Labor member of the House of Commons and retired lieutenant-commander in the British navy, declared Great Britain believed Japan is in secret league with France and Russia in her "seizure of Manchuria and invasion of China proper."

"Oh, I know that sounds sensational," he said, "but I think it has been denied by France. But we believe it's just the same, and have some reason for our convictions."

Expect Report Soon

Ottawa, Ont.—The report on Canada's five biggest port developments, Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal and Vancouver, being prepared by Sir Alexander Gibb, British expert, who made an investigation last year at the request of the Dominion Government, is expected to be placed in the hands of the Prime Minister before February 15.

Looking For Results

Montreal, Que.—The merchants and shoppers in the British Isles are looking forward to tangible results from the Imperial Economic Conference to assemble at Ottawa in May, said P. A. Clews, acting European manager for the Canadian National Railways, on his arrival in Montreal for conferences with Sir Henry Thornton and other officers of the system.

Alberta Schools

Calgary, Alberta.—The government had no intention of shortening the school year, Hon. Parnell Baker, Alberta Minister of Education, told the annual meeting of Alberta School Trustees' Association. He said he was hopeful also that economies could be effected that would make cutting of school funds unnecessary.

U.S. Ambassador To Britain

Washington.—Secretary Andrew Mellon of the United States Treasury accepted the ambassadorship to Great Britain.

W. N. O. 1928

Farmers Holding Grain

Over Twenty-Seven Million Bushels In Three Prairie Provinces

Winnipeg, Man.—A total of 27,799,000 bushels of grain still remains in the hands of farmers located near lines of the Canadian National Railways in the three prairie provinces, according to a census taken by the railway company on February 1. Of this total, 19,360,000 bushels are of wheat, and 8,439,000 bushels are of coarse grain. Alberta farmers appear the most reluctant to part with their grain. They still retain 9,347,000 bushels of wheat, and 4,111,000 bushels of other grains. In Saskatchewan, the farmers still have 7,414,500 bushels of wheat and 2,538,000 bushels of coarse grain, while in Manitoba, 2,994,000 bushels of wheat and 1,884,500 bushels of coarse grains remain to be marketed.

Opening New Northern Road

Will Connect Hudson Bay Junction, Saskatchewan, With The Pas, Manitoba

The Pas, Man.—Citizens of this Northern Manitoba town are looking forward to their first highway connection with the outside world. Mr. Warden Word received that right-of-way for a road from here to Hudson Bay Junction, Sask., will be cleared by spring and ready for grading. A stretch of 18 miles through muskeg remains to be cleared in the Saskatchewan section. With a new road being opened from Hudson Bay Junction to Prince Albert, and the road to Regina in the near future, it is expected that motorists from the north will be able to drive here before the end of this year's tourist season.

Importing Less Coal

Canadian Purchases Of Anthracite From United States Have Dropped

Ottawa, Ont.—Canada is diminishing its purchases of anthracite coal, an imported fuel. During the last five years imports of anthracite from the United States have dropped 1,000,000 tons and the increase from Great Britain, 350,000 tons, has not been sufficient to offset it. In the calendar year 1921, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada bought 2,236,400 tons of anthracite from the United States, \$76,300 tons from Great Britain, 60,700 tons from Germany and 4,390 tons from French Indo-China.

Prizes Awarded

Engineering Institute Of Canada Issues List Of Awards For Outstanding Achievements

Toronto, Ont.—The Engineering Institute of Canada, in convention here, issued its annual list of medals and prize awards for outstanding achievements in engineering during 1921. Engineering Institute prize winners included:

Dr. E. R. Austin, University of Alberta; H. M. Van Allen, University of British Columbia; J. H. Johnston, University of Manitoba; R. Johnson, University of Saskatchewan.

Chinese Making Gas Masks

Laundrymen At Pawtucket Have Manufactured Twenty Thousand

Pawtucket, R.I.—An organizer for the Chinese National Party said that during the past few months 20,000 gas masks had been manufactured in a Pawtucket laundry and shipped to the fighting forces of China. Han Leon of Boston, an organizer of the Quo Min Tang, said the work had gone on quietly in the laundry of Kan Kee. The masks were of the veiling respirator type and had been made under his supervision by Chinese, who flocked to the little Kee laundry during their off hours.

Bandits Get Big Hunt

Vancouver, B.C.—Two youthful bandits, one of them armed with a revolver, held-up Miss Edna Webster, stenographer in the employ of the Vancouver Dry Goods Company, robbed her of \$646, the weekly payroll of the company, and escaped in a stolen car. Miss Webster, who was returning from the bank with the money, was struck on the head with the butt of a gun.

Report Higher Grain Rates

Montreal, Que.—The Star says: "Two weeks and two days from February 4, it will cost six more cents a hundred pounds to ship wheat or other grain by rail from Canadian lake ports to Canadian winter cereals, as the rate on grain will advance on February 20 from 29½ cents to 35½ cents a hundred pounds from Port Arthur and Fort William to Saint John or Halifax."

Wage Tax For Manitoba

New Plan Estimated To Set Government One Million Dollars Annually

Winnipeg, Man.—A special tax levy of one per cent. on wages, which it is estimated will net the government \$1,000,000 annually, is planned as part of the Manitoba administration's new taxation programme. It was said in government circles. The tax would be levied on the salaries of those employed by the British Columbia government.

The tax will be collectable from all employees in the province of wages, salary or other source of income, on the indemnity of members of the Legislature, the House of Commons and the Senate, and of judges of the courts whereby their salaries are paid out of crown revenue in the right of the Dominion or Province. An exemption of \$25 a week is to be allowed the wage-earner married and with dependents and \$15 a week in the case of other employees.

CABINET CHANGES ANNOUNCED BY PREMIER BENNETT

Ottawa, Ont.—On the eve of the opening of parliament, government appointments came thick and fast. A form of cabinet reorganization and the filling of all four vacancies in the senate constituted the basis of an official announcement by Prime Minister R. B. Bennett which the one sweep cleared the decks for the session.

Premier Bennett handed over the portfolio of Minister of Finance to Hon. E. N. Rhodes. Hon. Alfred Durnaleau, Minister of Marine, becomes acting Minister of Fisheries on the assumption of administration of Finance Department by Mr. Rhodes. Hon. W. Gordon, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, is also Minister of Labor and Mines. Senator Gideon Robertson resigned the labor portfolio on account of ill health. Mr. Hon. Arthur Meighen, an appointed senator and the concerted choice of Conservative senators as their leader, the upper chamber—enters the Bennett government as Minister without portfolio.

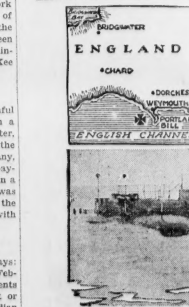
Four new members named. With Mr. Meighen, the new members of the Upper Chamber are W. H. Dineen, Halifax, N.S., Conservative; Hon. C. C. Halliway, Montreal, former minister in the Borden and Meighen administrations, and Dr. J. A. MacDonald, former Conservative member for Richmond-West Cape Breton.

Radio League Asks For Federal Policy

Delegation Told Government Can Do Nothing At Present

Ottawa, Ont.—A delegation from the Canadian Radio League, headed by Graham Spry, chairman, urged a national policy for radio programming. A definite government policy toward the industry, fewer and more haphazard stations, protection of existing radio class systems and an increased license fee from \$1 to \$2. Hon. Mr. Durnaleau, Minister of Marine, replied the government could do nothing until the judicial committee of the Privy Council renders its decision on the control of radio in the Dominion.

MISSING SUBMARINE M-2 HAS BEEN LOCATED OFF PORTLAND BILL



The admiralty has announced that the submarine M-2, missing since it died January 26, with 61 men aboard, had been located at the bottom of the English Channel, nearly six miles off Portland Bill. The vessel, which was on a patrol, was sighted by a patrol boat on January 26, and was subsequently located by a patrol boat on January 27. The vessel was found in a position which was consistent with the last sighting of the submarine. The vessel was found in a position which was consistent with the last sighting of the submarine.

CANADIAN IS HONORED

People Should Give Support Says Hon. Vincent Massey

Winnipeg, Man.—"The free and uncoerced assent of both sides is imperative to a permanent peace basis in Manchuria and the Far East," Hon. Vincent Massey, former Canadian minister at Washington, told members of the Canadian club here in an address on "The Manchurian Crisis."

"Whatever ineffective it may have been in this controversy, we must not lose faith in the League of Nations," he pleaded in referring to recent developments at Shanghai. "Our course should be rather to give it the utmost of our intelligent support."

The Manchurian situation he ranked as something more than a conflict between two peoples. It was really a collision between twentieth century international machinery and a nineteenth century viewpoint.

On his western tour Mr. Massey will address meetings at Regina, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Lethbridge and Victoria. On his way back he will speak at Edmonton and Saskatoon.

Alberta Income Tax

Government Expects To Raise Revenue Of \$1,500,000 From This Source

Edmonton, Alberta.—A revenue of \$1,500,000 is expected to be garnered by the proposed provincial income tax.

Government circles indicated the proposal would be introduced early in the session and that it would in no way interfere with the service tax, a form of income tax at present in effect in Edmonton and Calgary.

Premier J. E. Brownlie and his financial advisers, it was intimated, were considering making the minimum income for taxation \$700 yearly for single persons and \$1,000 for married persons, with an exemption of \$300 for each dependent in the latter case. Rate of taxation is expected to be from two per cent. upward.

Insurance Rate Increased

On Freight Shipped From U.S. Through Chinese Port

San Francisco, Cal.—Since the start of hostilities between Japan and China in the vicinity of Shanghai, insurance rates on freight shipped from the United States through the Chinese port have increased 1,000 per cent. It is revealed by insurance brokers here.

Prior to the outbreak of hostilities, the rate was ten cents per \$100 valuation. Today it costs \$1.50 to insure \$100 worth of freight.

Soviets Sow Less Wheat

Decrease On Fall Programme Mapped Out By Government

Ottawa, Ont.—Autumn sowing for all grains in Soviet Russia last year amounted to 95,400,000 acres representing a decrease of 10.8 per cent. from the official fall sowing programme mapped out by the government, according to a cable received by the Department of Trade and Commerce. Official soviet plans call for an increase of two per cent. over last year in the spring sowing of wheat. The cable says Russia plans to sow 64,700,000 acres this spring in wheat, as compared with 62,500,000 acres last year.

Pleads For Faith In League

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Santiago Earthquake

Eight Are Killed and 300 Wounded In Disaster

Santiago, Chile.—A series of earthquakes dealt swift damage in Santiago, leaving a known death toll of eight and a casualty list of 300 wounded.

The agonizing series of tremors left hardly a building in the city unscathed, and a few were destroyed.

Governor Jose Barco of Oriente Province estimated that the earthquake damage to the city of Santiago would exceed \$100,000,000.

In the first confusion, as all the 130,000 residents fled to open spaces, newspapermen and other eye witnesses estimated the death toll at from 500 to 1,500. All these figures were found to be an exaggeration, however, as dawn and a measure of calm came to the city.

DATE IS SET FOR IMPERIAL ECONOMIC MEET

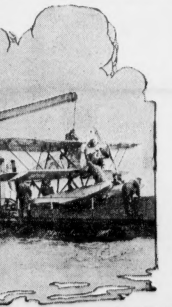
Ottawa, Canada, July 18, 1928

The date for the opening of the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa has been fixed by highest authority.

Great Britain, the Irish Free State, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Newfoundland and India will send delegates to the conference in the Canadian capital. For some time the question of the date has been the subject of communication by cable with the various parts of the Empire. The question of the agenda is now expected to be considered. This matter, likewise, will be dealt with by cable communication with the different countries.

In the past, Imperial Conferences have occupied from four to eight weeks. The coming conference will probably last from four to six weeks. Intra-Imperial preference will be the dominating note of the conference, and the general expectation is that from the conference will come trade arrangements between the different parts of the Empire carrying out this principle.

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CENTURY OLD TRADE POLICY ENDS IN BRITAIN

London, England.—The National Government presented its "trade bill" before the House of Commons, taking the first step in its plan to end Great Britain's century-old policy of free trade, and establish in its place a general ad valorem duty of 10 per cent. that measures countries for the United Kingdom, with certain exceptions.

Mr. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made it clear that measures contained in the bill which the government hopes to put through all stages of parliamentary procedure by Easter, and into operation by March 1, would not apply to Canada or to any other of the Dominions, at least until after the Ottawa Conference, which will be held starting July 18 next.

The enactment of the government's tariff policy by Sir Chamberlain contained six main points. They were:

1. A general ad valorem duty of 10 per cent. should be levied on all imports to Great Britain, except on such articles as are subject to duty already.

2. A free list should be established which would include wheat in grain, meat, including bacon and fish which may be caught in British waters; raw cotton and wool, tea and coffee.

3. A superstructure of additional duties, above the general tariff should be levied on non-essential articles which might be classed as luxuries and on such articles as can be produced in Great Britain.

4. Duties would be imposed by order of the treasury after consultation with the Board of Trade, but the selection of dutiable articles would be made by an independent advisory committee, a chairman to be chosen from two to five members, who would be paid salaries proportionate to their standing in the industry for that trade which would be expected of them.

5. The duties recommended by the advisory committee would be ad valorem or specific, seasonal or permanent.

6. The committee would also have the power of advising establishment of drawbacks to the tariff schedule. The government made it clear that existing duties such as the present known as the McKenna duties, the safeguarding duties and duties imposed under the Abnormal Imports Act would remain unchanged by passage of the bill and that no additional duties would be levied against goods listed under the provisions of those measures.

Sir John Martin-Harvey

Noted Actor Now On Seventh Tour Of Canada With New Play

Sir John Martin-Harvey, of his London company will be seen at the leading theatres throughout Canada in "The King's Messenger" his new play. This is Sir John's seventh tour in Canada and he likes Canadian audiences. He finds them very appreciative of substantial fare. They do not like "little plays," as he expresses modern comedy. He brought to the Dominion the largest repertoire of plays ever toured, having eight productions, including "Hamlet," "Taming of the Shrew," "Oedipus," "Burgomaster of Blenheim," "The Crucible," "David Garrick" and "Cigarette Maker's Romance."

Sir John has played mostly what are termed costume plays, and that, as he explained, because he was brought up in the tradition. He fell into the path naturally after being weaned on costume productions. He carried on two of the parts created by Irving, the leads in "The Lion's Mail" and in a version of "The Boy of Llanerchmor" under the title of "The Last Heir."

For three days, commencing Monday, Feb. 13, Sir John Martin-Harvey and his company will be seen at the Duke Mabel Hall in Regina, in "The King's Messenger."

Constitute Jesuit Property

Madrid.—Authorities throughout Spain began confiscating Jesuit schools, colleges and houses while 2,500 former inmates peacefully disappeared into towns and cities as private residents or embarked for other countries.

Delegates Has Measles

Paris, France.—Joseph Paul Boncour, head of the French Delegation, has just delegation now in Geneva, was reported ill in his Paris home. His ailment was measles.

Most Of our Pork Products Go To Great Britain In The Form Of Wiltshire Cut Sides

Canadian swine producers who have made any study of the breeding, feeding and marketing of bacon hogs have come to realize that most of our exportable pork products go to England in the form of Wiltshire-cut sides. They have learned that the term "Wiltshire" is a trade name given to any carcass of pork which is cut in a particular manner. A Wiltshire side is simply half of the hog with the head and feet cut off, the shoulder blade pulled out, and the backbone removed.

Usually these sides are exported from Canada in a pickled or mild cured state. The smoking operation is performed later in England by the large wholesalers and distributors, who vary the degree of smoke with the preferences of the particular market to which any lot of sides is to be sent.

Questions are often asked as to what cuts are made of the Wiltshire side for retail selling. An explanation of the method of cutting, together with interesting comments on the various cuts and their relative value, is found in a comprehensive publication by the Ministry of Agriculture in England.

over the shoulder, should be somewhat arched. Where this section is flat above the shoulder it is excessively fat and consequently heavy in that part.

"A straight underline and thickness are essential in the belly, as they denote that the 'thin streaky' and the 'fank' (cuts H and I), will not be distended and, consequently, thin. When the belly is thick the value of these cuts is increased. The fank has usually a fair proportion of lean, but this does not penetrate deeply. Fank raches are normally narrow, and, if the cut is excessively thin, they become objectionably attenuated when fried. This 'streaky' suffers from the same disadvantage, but it is normally thicker than the fank. The 'thick streaky' (cut G), depends for quality upon the thickness of the belly at H and I, contains alternate layers of lean and fat, and is of more value than the remainder of the lower cuts on account of its greater thickness and interesting.

"Breadth, width, and depth to the hog are required in the hams, as these feature denote plenty of flesh which is highly desirable in a cut of meat.

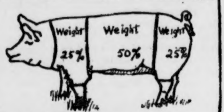


Fig. 1. Relative weight of Fore-end, Gammon, and Middle of an Ideal bacon hog.

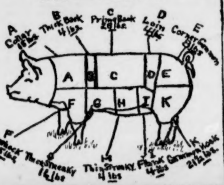


Fig. 2. Standard English retail cuts of Wiltshire-bacon in relation to live pig.

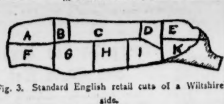


Fig. 3. Standard English retail cuts of a Wiltshire side.

culture and Fisheries in England, entitled "A Report on the Pork and Bacon Trades in England and Wales." The three outline figures reproduced herewith are taken from that report, adapted slightly in order to conform with the weights and percentages of Canadian standard bacon hogs and their product.

Figure 1 is of a bacon hog of approximately 200 lbs. live weight. This hog will cut into two Wiltshire sides, each weighing about 60 lbs. In other words, Wiltshire make up 60 per cent. of the live weight of our bacon hogs. After the head and feet are removed the middle of an ideal bacon hog should represent about 50 per cent. of the weight of the side, with the shoulders and hams about balancing.

Figure 2 sets out the relative position of the various retail cuts to the live hog. The comment in the report on these various cuts is interesting and instructive.

"A long and level back is required because the middle of the carcass fetches the highest price per pound and contains the greatest proportion of the entire weight, as will be seen in Figure 1. Cut 'B', known as the 'thick back', contains a relatively heavier proportion of the ribs bones than the remainder of the back; the thick back also tends to be thicker at this point, and further, the meat begins to be of the nature of the 'collar'. Hence this cut has a lower selling value than the remainder of the back except cut 'D', the loin, where an awkward bone, known as the 'oyster bone', must be removed, which makes slicing difficult and somewhat reduces the value.

"The 'prime back' (cut C), provides the best rashers in the side as a whole and is in greatest demand. It is usually the most valuable portion, hence the necessity for length in the back, which is required to be level also; a dish or scooped back means less weight and less depth of meat. An important requirement is that a transverse section of the back, cut

bone. The bone is responsible for the fact that the 'gammon' hog (cut K), is retailed at a relatively lower price than more fleshy cuts. The upper part of the hog, known as the 'corner gammon' (cut E), contains little bone; it consists almost entirely of lean flesh and is one of the highest priced cuts of the carcass. The high setting of the tail is held to denote a higher proportion of flesh in cut 'E' than when the tail is set low; on the other hand, a tail set too high frequently denotes an excess of back fat.

"Lightness of the fore-end and shoulder is essential. The 'collar' (cut A), containing overlapping muscles and much gristle, is a cheap cut; its value being also reduced by the fact that the shoulder blade is removed prior to curing of the side, and this makes it a difficult cut to slice. The 'collar' (cut F), suffers from the same disadvantage as the 'gammon' hog; namely an excessive proportion of bone; it also contains much gristle, and, next to the 'fank' is the cheapest cut of the side."

Figure 3 simply places, the cuts which have been described above in relation to the trimmed Wiltshire side. Slight differences in the appearances of some cuts as between Figures 2 and 3 can be accounted for by the fact that when the hog carcass is hung from the rail it naturally stretches out to resemble Figure 3.

From the remarks on the relative retail values of the various cuts it will be seen that swine producers, if they would turn out a product commensurate with the highest wholesale and retail prices, must continue to keep before them the objective of the bacon hog—light of shoulder, lengthy between shoulder and ham, with a full lean tapering ham meat well down towards the hock, and with the straight underline denoting fullness and firmness of belly.

Now when Canadian hog producers must set themselves to policy

of continued production for the overseas market, the point of quality in the hogs, and thus in the finished product, may in the long run mean the difference between an unprofitable or a profitable export bacon trade of considerable proportions.

Should Cultivate Market

Canada Could Supply All Cranberries People Use Here

Canada consumes a considerable quantity of cranberries annually, most of them are imported. Yet there is one section of the Dominion, at least, admirably adapted to the cultivation of cranberries and growing them to perfection. Why is it not possible for Canada's cranberry beds to be met by the output of that part of the Dominion, especially as there is a tariff of 20 per cent. ad valorem against the imported berries?

The Canadian cranberries are grown in all three of the Maritime Provinces where there is a large acreage of waste bogs unfit for other crops, yet ideally suited to the cultivation of this delicacy, the consumption of which has been materially increased through co-operative advertising by United States growers. The Maritime Provinces Trade Commissioner claims that the growers of that part of the country are favored in every way. A market is assured for all the berries that can possibly be grown for many years; Maritime cranberries are preferred by the trade and the Canadian consumer and are protected under the tariff.

In spite of this, from 85,000 to 115,000 25-pound boxes of cranberries are imported into Canada annually and these reach an annual value of from \$220,000 to \$250,000.

If Canada, by reason of climatic conditions, is compelled to rely upon importations of other fruits (if the cranberry may be described in such a manner), there is really no reason why she should be dependent upon another country for her supplies of cranberries.

The Maritimes Provinces growers have a rare opportunity to take permanent hold of the Canadian market if they are willing to adopt improved packaging and distribution methods and see that only a quality product is placed before the consumers.

Canadians are eating more and more cranberries each year and the Maritimes can supply all of the wants of the central part of the Dominion if they choose.

Counts For Something

Calm of Britain in Crisis Is Stabilizing Force

Whatever our faults—and we have been at no pains to conceal them—want of nerve has not been one of them. We have often displayed more confidence in foreigners than they in themselves, and more in ourselves than they in us. We have not been responsible for "rumor-mongering" on foreign barks or on our own. It is the impermissible calm which still makes us a stabilizing force in a precarious world deep to the fluctuations of sterling and which counts for more than stocks of gold however great. London Morning Post.

Gold mining in Australia is more active than at any time since 1920.

Noted Britishers in Bahamas



Completely recovered from the injuries he sustained when he was run down by an automobile in New York, the Right Honourable Winston Churchill, former Chancellor of Great Britain, and one of the most remarkable men of the century, is shown with his beautiful daughter, Diana, as they enjoyed the gorgeous sunshine at Nassau, Bahamas. The British statesman has returned to United States for his forthcoming lecture tour.



By Annette

HIPLINES ARE SMOOTHLY MOULDED AND SING THESE DAYS

There are definite slimming qualities about the new hipline model in new Princess lines. It has a becoming V-collared neck. The front and back neck effect from neck to hem is quite an advantage, if you're not so high-like as you would wish to be. Shiring at either side holds the dress snugly to the figure at the waistline.

Made in a jiffy! You bet! After the sides and shoulders are joined the circular sections are stitched to the dress. Black neck and set sleeves into the armholes.

A printed silk crepe made the original, so youthfully smart new beneath the fur wrap. It will prove an economical choice, for it can be worn all spring.

Slip-stitching too in black tulle parent velvet or deep blue with a soft, simple cast and a crepe silk. Size No. 759 may be had in 16, 18, 20 years, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust. Size 36 requires 1 1/2 yards of 38-inch material with 1/2 yard of 30-inch contrasting.

Prior to 4 pattern 15 can be in stamper or coin (coin is preferred). Wrap coin carefully.

How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union,

153 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. Size

Name

Address

City

State

Country

Send no money now. We will bill you when the patterns are shipped.

Enclose this card with your order.

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Farmers Meet To Study Methods Of Combatting Soil Drifting And Moisture Conservation

One of the most unique agricultural meetings ever held in Canada was held Tuesday, January 28th, in the chapel at the Regina Jail. The farmers in the area surrounding the Jail at the call of the Saskatchewan Department of Public Works. The meeting was largely attended, practically one hundred per cent. of the farmers in the one-half township area surrounding the Jail being present. Some seventeen carloads of farmers drove in to the Jail yard. Every chair in the reception room was filled so that it was necessary to move up to the Jail chapel in order to accommodate those who attended.

Mr. C. M. Leamouth, the Superintendent of Institutions, Regina, acted as chairman. The first speaker was the Hon. J. F. Bryant, Chairman of the Commission on Conservation, and Minister in charge of Institutional Farms. Mr. Bryant welcomed the farmers and remarked that this was the first time in the history of Canada that a large body of farmers had willingly gone to Jail to study farming. At Dartmouth recently the prisoners in the Jail of that town were they did not get sugar on their porridge, whereas today a large number of farmers in Saskatchewan would willingly come to the Jail so that they could discuss improving farming methods.

Mr. Bryant dealt at length with the Commission on Conservation, pointing out the work which they had accomplished to date and what they were endeavoring to do giving information on the climatic conditions, on conservation of water and on the afforestation programme, and pointed out the object of the meeting.

Mr. W. H. Gibson, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, advocated the plowless fallow or surface cultivation. He thought that more of this should be done. The farmers had worked their land too much and made it too fine in the past. He recommended the duck-foot cult, rather than the disc-harrow. He did not advocate harrowing and plowing but rather the use of the packer. He stated that the precipitation in 1931 was one-half of the normal precipitation.

Mr. S. H. Vigor of the Department of Agriculture, Regina, discussed strip cropping and the benefits of preventing soil drifting, without advocating general strip farming all over the Province. He also spoke of forage growing, recommending a trial of wheat, soybeans, vetch and sweet clover. His address was followed by an interesting discussion by the farmers present.

Norman Ross, Director of the Forestry Service, Indian Head, stated that it was a combination of different methods that would give the desired results. There was a liability in good times to forget the trying experiences of bad years. He thought that if a farmer should build a building, it was logical that if planted on a large scale they would be to be built. He produced evidence indicating successful hedge plantings all over Western Canada and advocated the commencement of a demonstration area and continuing of different methods in a very convincing speech, after which he answered all questions asked on tree planting.

W. H. Ford, a prominent farmer from Indian Head, gave his experiences with reference to a half-section which he divided with a single caraga hedge planted north and south at right angles to the prevailing winds. Mr. Ford was very enthusiastic about the hedges, and stated that the first thing he would do in the light of his years of experience, if he were coming to the Regina plains to farm, would be to plant a caraga hedge. Mr. Ford farms on a large scale with power machinery. He was strongly in favor of planting caraga hedges one mile to one and one-half miles apart.

In 1931, Mr. Ford treasured from a one-hundred acre field protected by 1,400 bushes of No. 1 Northern wheat, when his neighbors got less than 5 bushels per acre on similar land with similar methods but without the hedge. From years of experience and observation, he strongly endorsed the planting of hedges. Mr. Ford has a beautiful home farm the buildings surrounded by very fine trees, including fir, elm, ash and pine, which enable him to grow up a caraga hedge, plum, plum-sitrus hybrids and the small fruits very successfully.

Mr. M. Leamouth then outlined the proposed Township Farm Improvement Area, and suggested the

forming of an organization of the farmers in the district surrounding the Institutional Farm to carry out the combination scheme of strip farming, grass and clover growing with wind-breaks and shelter belts, and fields protected with caraga hedges. He pointed out that there were very little seedlings for free distribution in 1932, and a similar acreage would be put in the spring of 1933.

The farmers in the district were very much interested in the meeting and the action of the Government in taking the proposed step, the first of its kind in the history of Canada, the fact that their area was chosen for experimental and demonstration purposes, and that they had the opportunity of seeing the work of the Government in the field of soil drifting and moisture conservation. A committee composed of three was agreed upon to interview the individual farmers in the one-half township area with a view to getting them to agree to follow the suggestions made. The committee consists of C. M. Leamouth, representing the Government, Institutional Farms, a representative farmer in the one-half township area, together with a representative of the Provincial and Federal Governments. This meeting was the first concrete proposal to carry out the recommendations of the sub-committee of the Commission on Conservation and Afforestation, with reference to the prevention of soil drifting.

Policing Of Alberta

R.C.M.P. To Take Over Duties Under Three Year Agreement

Superintendent H. M. Newson, director of the criminal investigation branch at Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters in Ottawa, will be placed in direct charge of the policing of Alberta when the federal force in the province is reorganized. The provincial police on April 1. He will hold the rank of assistant commissioner. Information to this effect was released by Hon. J. P. Lymburner, Alberta Attorney General, in a description of the new force. The force was reorganized last completed between provincial and Dominion Headquarters of the R.C.M.P. in Alberta will be in Edmonton.

The agreement specifies that a force of 220 men is to be maintained in Alberta and that all men, in good standing in the provincial force are to be transferred to the new force. The reorganization of the police will be performed by the provincial police.

Alberta's Egg Exports

Last Year Exceeded Previous Record

The export of eggs from Alberta in 1931 was 200 carloads, exceeding the previous record of 1924 by 80 carloads. The province has been provided with federal police services. The province exports many times the number of eggs that are imported each year, officials declare.

Of the fresh egg grades exported more than half were in the top grades. Imports headed only 10 carloads, all of which were bought in British Columbia at a time when local supplies were depleted. The province also exported 85 carloads of poultry as compared with 75 carloads of 1930.

Just His Class

They were partying at the door after a little quarrel. He had tried to make it up, but with no success. "Very well," he was muttering to depart. "I'll marry a girl that can take a joke."

"No doubt about that," was the crushing reply. "That's the only kind of a girl you'll get."

Did Not Check Night

The freight agent on the C. and N. W. Railroad received a shipment in which was a donkey, described on the freight bill as "one burro." After checking his goods carefully the agent made his report: "Short, one bureau; over one jackass."

Magistrate: "The defendant swears he was perfectly sober."

Police: "He was absolutely intoxicated. If he had been perfectly sober he would have known he was drunk and not made a disturbance."

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